

# Lexington Observer & Reporter.

D. C. WICKLIFFE,

WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

NUMBER 52.

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

VOLUME XXXVIII.

THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
WEDNESDAY, BY  
D. C. WICKLIFFE,

AT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE OR TWO  
DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN  
SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.—The particulars of the battle near Winchester, Virginia, received since our last fully confirm the first reports of the Union victory achieved by the forces under General Shields, which shed additional lustre upon the invincible courage of the Federal forces. Gen. McClellan was not mistaken when he said that we should have no more Bull Run affairs, for although considerable time has been consumed in perfecting the organization of the grand army of the Potomac, it is now pronounced to be thoroughly disciplined and fully prepared for any emergency. The result of the battle at Winchester proves the truth of this assertion. The Union troops fought against large odds, but their courage and gallantry were fully equal to the demand upon them, and the triumph was as complete as it was glorious to our arms. The relative strength of the two armies is reported to have been 8,000 Federal to 12,000 Confederates. The route was so complete, that a panic and flight equal to that at Bull Run was the consequence.

The loss on both sides was heavy, but much larger on the Confederate side than on that of the Federals. A dispatch from Winchester, of the 26th, says:—"We have buried all the rebel dead who have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle field and one hundred and twenty three on the road side between here and Strasburg. The Federal loss is stated at about 65 killed, and 125 wounded, while the wounded on the Confederate side is put down at four times that number.

The fight occurred on Sunday last, there having been some picket skirmishing the day before. The attack was made by Jackson, the General in command of the rebel forces. It is stated that Gen. Johnston was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not until Monday night. Their combined forces would have numbered 25,000 or 30,000. Their object was to keep Banks from moving to another point, but Jackson having received false information to the effect that nearly all the Federal troops had left Winchester, hazarded this fatal advance alone.

Gen. Shields, who commanded the Federal forces in person, was wounded during the fight, a fragment of a shell striking him on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone and producing a compound fracture. Amputation, it was feared, would become necessary, but we have learned to learn by later advices that his arm will probably be saved. The gallant General remained on the field, after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight, when he was conveyed to the residence of Mr. George Stevens, formerly connected with the Farmers Bank of Winchester. He received his wound at the first fire on Saturday evening, in a skirmish between the pickets; but continued cheerful and in good spirits all the while until the enemy were repulsed.

The latest information from Winchester states that our pickets extended four miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson's forces were out of sight.

Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, in command of an Indiana regiment now in Tennessee, has been nominated for the office of Brigadier General.

AFFAIRS AT ISLAND NO. 10.—Up to the last advices from Island No. 10, no event of importance had taken place to vary the position of affairs as heretofore announced. On Tuesday last Professor Steiner made a balloon reconnoissance, accompanied by Col. W. C. Wickliffe, but in consequence of the hazy condition of the atmosphere, no satisfactory results were attained. The canonade from our mortars and gunboats had perceptibly slackened, and the general belief is that movements are being made to assail the enemy from a point at which he does not expect an attack. It is known that there is a bayonet leading from a point several miles above Island No. 10, around the island on the Missouri side to New Madrid. By means of this bayonet, skiffs have passed from the flotilla to Gen. Pope; and it is not impossible that we may shortly hear of several small steamers being sent through to New Madrid, before the rebels are aware of it. With such steamers Gen. Pope could cross his army to the Tennessee shore and attack the rebels in the rear, while our gunboats move down to close quarters and attack them in front.

Without a vigorous attack in the rear it is apprehended that a close movement of the gunboats against the enemy's batteries would be attended by considerable hazard, since, in a hot contest, if the boats should become disabled, they would drift helpless beneath the enemy's guns.

The rebel batteries had slackened their fire also, and for the few days preceding the last advices, they scarcely replied to the cannoneers at all. Their guns scarcely reach

Commodore Foote's flotilla, and they seemed to be awaiting the nearer approach of the boats before responding actively to their fire.

—We learn from a letter of a member of Col. Woodson Price's regiment, dated near Nashville, on the 20th inst., that two of Morgan's men, David Llewellyn and Asa Merrill, were killed in a skirmish with the Federal pickets a short time since. They were both from this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens.

We are gratified to learn from the same letter that Col. Price, who was a stranger to most of the regiment, has already made himself exceedingly popular with his men, and that while lamenting the loss of their beloved Col. E. L. Dudley, they are greatly comforted by the presence of so gallant and accomplished a successor.

Movement for the Reorganization of the Democratic Party.—The telegraph reports that a conference of the Democratic members of Congress was held on Wednesday night in Washington, which continued on Thursday. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case was submitted to the court without argument. Wilgus was held for his appearance at the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court, and bail required in the sum of \$5,000, which was given and he was discharged from custody. The prosecution was conducted by Speed S. Goodloe, City Attorney, and McCaughan, B. F. Graves, C. B. Thomas and W. C. P. Brookinsbridge; and the defense by Messrs. Buckner & Dudley, and Hunt & Beck.

—We received an interesting letter yesterday at too late an hour for publication today, from a member of Col. Price's regiment (late Col. Dudley's), which shall appear in our next.

—We have received, recently several anonymous communications for publication. We did not suppose it was necessary to say that we never publish anonymous communications. If writers are afraid to trust their names to us, they may be assured that their publications will never be given to the public through our columns.

Correction.—We noticed in our last, that Mr. John Gilbert, of this county, had been arrested by an officer of Col. Coburn's regiment, taken to Frankfort, whence he was to be removed to Louisville. We now understand that no such arrest was made,—Mr. Gilbert having left his home and avoided the proposed arrest.

—BEAUREGARD is concentrating his army, for the purpose of defence at Corinth, Miss. His headquarters last week were at that place, and during the week, it is known, that he had around him, at that point, Generals Polk, Johnston, Cheatham, Pillow, Freeman and Wright.

Beauregard has appealed to the planters for their bells to be cast into cannon.

Mr. ATRINS, of Tennessee, explained in the Confederate Congress, a few days ago, that it was the members of Congress from Tennessee (with one exception, Mr. Swan) and not the State Legislature, that asked for the removal of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 18th, says Gen. Lee has been appointed Com-  
mander in Chief of the Confederate army.

The report that the appointment had been conferred on Beauregard is untrue.

Col. WOLRONT's cavalry regiment is now quartered at Bardstown, Ky. For the first time, since the organization of the regiment, there is now a prospect that it will be united.

Four thousand of the rebel prisoners now confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, have signed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and give the required bond for their liberation.

Gen. CLAY SMITH, Esq., of Kenton, we understand, has been appointed to the command of the Cavalry Regiment recently commanded by Col. Bayles. Col. Smith is a gentleman of fine capacity, served with honor and distinction in the Mexican war, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the appointment to the satisfaction of the regiment to his own credit and to the advantage of the service. Col. Smith is now a prominent member of the Legislature from the county of Kenton.

Five companies of Col. Willich's Indiana regiment occupy Columbia, Tenn., Col. W. acting as Provost Marshal. Col. Willich anticipated an attack on Tuesday, and made a requisition for two additional regiments, and it is stated that Col. Bruce was ordered to reinforce him.

Gen. CANALE has authorized the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen, to serve in the Missouri State militia during the war. Its officers will be John F. Phelps, of Patti county, Colonel; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Lexington, Lieutenant Colonel; and Emory S. Foster, of Johnson county, Major.

—We publish in our paper to day the finding of the Court in the case of Col. Magoffin, a brother of Gov. Magoffin. The sentence of the Court, we understand, has been suspended, and the case referred to President Lincoln.

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### LETTER FROM COL. PRICE'S REGIMENT.

As many of the members of the 21st Kentucky regiment hail from the city and vicinity, and have numerous friends here, the following letter will be read with interest. We are not at all surprised to learn that Col. Price is getting on bravely with his men, and is growing daily in popularity. His reception by the regiment is handsomely described in the letter, and will afford no little gratification to the friends of the Colonel in this city and vicinity. We had no doubt from the first that he would be well received, and knew he had the capacity to make an efficient officer, as he will. That the gallant young men who volunteered under the lamented Col. Dudley, should find in his successor a person altogether acceptable to them, is not only gratifying to us but to those who are more immediately interested in the regiment:

Yours, &c.,  
BOONE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24, 1862.

*Editor Observer & Reporter:*

DEAR SIR: Certain that the Twenty-first has many friends in and around Lexington who feel an interest in their welfare, and as those friends may not have access to the few letters from camp to families at home, I shall, without apologies for crude manner of writing, try and give you a short narrative of our voyage and adventures by the way to this place.

Of the condition of the 21st, before death removed the dearly loved Chief whom we volunteered to follow through weal or woe, you, dear sir, are advised, and shall only speak of subsequent events. Sickness had already thinned our ranks, and after Col. Dudley's death many of the officers absented themselves from camp on different paces, and for a time the common restraints of military life seemed gone. The men denied furloughs, left in squads in the night, till of our once gallant regiment scarce two hundred men could have been mustered for parade or service. Nor could one well blame these men—many of them, you are aware, are from the Southern border of Kentucky. Forced to fly from home, they joined the National army. They had been a long time in camp, and naturally yearned to see the loved ones from whom they had been so long absent.

Gloomy enough was the view on every side, and the news of Col. S. W. Price's appointment to the command was hailed with joy by the men of the 21st who knew him, and when he quietly dropped into camp one fine afternoon, the boys from the Blue Grass region flocked to him and gave him such a hearty welcome, that the Borderers, who knew nothing of him, were willing to give him a fair trial. The way he has moved things up has already made him a favorite with them, and just at this time we are the best dressed and best looking set of men in the service.

Herewith I send you a copy of Col. Price's first order and address to his new command. And since assuming the leadership he has perseveringly pressed on every measure to advance the health and efficiency of the regiment. Fortune, too, seemed to favor our new Colonel, for with him came orders to move on, giving new life and spirit to those in camp, while many of the absent hurried back or joined us on the way. Others are daily coming down from their Kentucky homes to share the dangers of their comrades in arms. So you may assure folks at home that, with Col. Price and Maj. J. C. Evans to lead them, the 21st will give a good account of themselves wherever the powers that be may send them.

We left Columbus without a single feeling of regret, except for some of our poor boys left behind, who were too ill to follow in our march.

The journey to Cynthiabrough (eighteen miles) was made by easy marches in two days, unmarked by any incidents of note, except that the people of this section greeted us more cordially and showed more kindness to the soldiers than any other country I've been through. We were encamped at Cynthiabrough one day, and the next shipped on steamers sent from Nashville to carry the 31 Kentucky, Col. Bramlette, an Ohio battery of 4 light pieces, and the 21st. Our fleet consisted of the May Duke, Gen. Anderson, John A. Fisher, Charter, Commerce and Wm. H. Baird. The May Duke led the van with the battery, and the Anderson, freighted with supplies, D and E of the 21st and a part of the 3d Ky., with Colonels Bramlette and Price on board, brought up the rear. In this order we proceeded down the river to McEwensville, a small town over the Tennessee border, where the fleet tied up for the night. The next day the officers and men of the boats began to talk of dangers ahead, and we found they had a pretty general sense among them—Morgan was to sink us all, lock, stock and barrel, while the Texas Rangers were to give us a parting volley as we started to the other world. The region of Cartlidge and Rome was the "Castile Dangerous" of our journey, and the end of our trip into Dixie. The next afternoon we passed Cartlidge—some old secess rascal standing on the bank behind some women huddled for Jeff Davis. Had he been from under petticoat protection it is doubtful what kind of a reply some of the mountaineers of the 3d would have sent him, but having all but his head behind women secured him exemption. A few yards farther down another party of women and child cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. At last we reached the exhibition of fire and smoke on the way down. In one place 10 men, women and children, hidden, peering over the bank at us—while others cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. One lusty old farmer shouted his joy, and hollered to us "for God sake to send him up some coffee." The whole journey was one of scenes of beauty, and few who make the trip down Cumberland river but will feel well repaid by the glorious views that meet the eye at every turn.

As the Anderson came in front of the town of Rome, some men standing on the bank had some remarkably spunky individuals among them, who hollered for Jeff Davis. There were no women here to screen them, and some of the wild fellows from the hills seemed to think them fair game under the circumstances. Crack went a ride from the upper deck, another and another followed, when down went our friends on the shore on all fours and scampered behind the sandhills in a hurry. The Nashville papers give a story of women and children in this affair. There were neither. Nor do I think any one was hurt, as I was on the after guard highest to them and saw none fall, but went off afterwards at a rapid rate on all fours. It is only justice to Col. Bramlette to add that he promptly stopped the shooting by drawing his pistol and threatening to blow out the next man's brains who fired. As to women and children I saw a dozen or more standing some fifty yards down stream on the bank—not one more, confident whatever bold men who raised traitorous shouts, they were safe. No other incident of an exciting character marked our journey down, and this is to be regretted as furnishing to the enemies of the Union a handle upon which to hang a tale.

John Morgan has by hard blowing and having others to trumpet his fame, managed

to become quite a character here, much on the principle of a prophet being more honored abroad than at home. Various are the wonderful stories of his performance about here, sometimes appearing in one shape, sometimes another, and not the least probable story is that of most of his time he assumes the shape of a Water Ox, and lies hid all but the tip of his nose in a mud puddle in the middle of Gen. Hardin's park.

I've probably already made my letter more lengthy than welcome, and shall conclude by saying we landed safe on Tuesday morning, and during the day marched to our present camp on Andrew Ewing's farm, and have marching orders for tomorrow. Our destination is Liebster to the Columbia, Tenn., and the boys would be much pleased to see a copy of your paper occasionally.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. E. E. Jones, former editor of the Spirit of the Times, who says he would be obliged to the Secretary of the Club, or any friend, for a prospectus of the Spring races, and many of the boys from here would visit Lexington when they come off.

Yours, &c.,  
BOONE.

CAMP BOTTLE,  
HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, Ky., Mar. 10th, 1862.  
General Order No. 1.

Having been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, in place of the lamented Col. ERNEST L. DUDLEY, I do, hereby assume command.

In entering upon the duties of the appointment, I deem the occasion not inappropriate to express my sincere sorrow over the deplorable visitation of Providence to which I have referred should have rendered it necessary that another should assume the duties for which you gave Lieutenant-Colonel DUDLEY.

The Brigadier General commanding at

Knoxville came in to see one day. The prisoners all rallied around to hear what was said. He said: "Brownlow you ought not to be here." "I think so, too," said I.

"Now," says he, "come along with me and we will make it all right." We will go up to Judge Humphrey, at the Court House, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

To this interrogatory the Col. replied that he did not know, and hastily bidding the lady good day, left her.

This is my first effort at speaking in four months, and I find that I am getting hoarse and must stop. Thank God I can now see daylight. This wicked rebellion is about pried out; all that is needed to finish the work is "a little more rope Captain Bragg."

Grace for the man, down with the leaders is my motto.

Parson Brownlow is still very weak,

was much fatigued in his effort to

desire to do so, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to take the patriot by the hand.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

Latest from Cumberland Gap—Important Reconnaissance.

We have been shown a private letter from Camp Cumberland Ford, dated March 24th, which contains the following information:

On Friday, the 21st, a reconnaissance in force was made to Cumberland Gap in fancy, cavalry and artillery. On arriving within one and a half miles of the Gap, an advance guard was thrown out, which came in contact with the rebel pickets, and drove them in. A few shots were exchanged, with no loss. The forces encamped that night, building the fires off range of the enemy's guns. Considerable snow fell during the night, and on Saturday morning the mountain was covered.

Shortly after day on the 22d firing commenced with skirmishes from our side, to which the enemy responded from opposite, now and then throwing a shell. The artillery was then brought into the field, some twelve cut, and firing began in earnest.

Before I will do so, I will see the entire Southern Confederacy in hell and you and I on the top of it. (Great cheering.) "Sir," said he, "that is d—d plan talk." "Yes sir," replied I. He tipped his hat, made a bow, which I returned and we parted. I hope to meet him again, and that will be when the Federal army takes possession of Knoxville.

The Union sentiment of East Tennessee has never given way, nota part. A more loyal, devout, unfiring band of Unionists never lived on God's green earth.

That little valley, forty miles wide and about sixty miles long, of which Knoxville is the center, is full of such Union men and women. When I came away, the jail of Knoxville was full of Union men. I was there in jail when they took my company out and hung them. I did not see them hung, because this was done over the hill; but I saw them go out, with the black poplar coffins, and the soldiers would turn round, and pointing to Brownlow would say, "You will swing next." My reply was, "I am ready to be hung, and all I want is one round long the gallows, to give the pedigree of these men."

I expected to be hung, and had made up my mind to it. I was told that the drum head court-martial lacked but one vote of confirming my doom, and that was the vote of a Secessionist. No man ever came so near being hung and was set free. One of my companions, A. G. Hawley—the gallant Hawley of the most moral and upright men is Knoxville, with a wife and two small children—was sentenced to be hung by this court-martial, and he had but one hour's notice to prepare himself. He asked for a minister of one of the churches in Knoxville to be sent for, but the reply of the jailer was, "No d—d traitor to the South has the right to be profaned, and God does not bear such prayers." Poor Hawley was placed on the scaffold, and a miserable drunken chaplain of one of the Southern regiments was sent to attend him.

During "Change" hour on Friday afternoon, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Jas. C. Butler, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced that Mr. Brownlow had arrived in the city, and stated that it had been proposed to invite him to meet the members of "Change."

Mr. N. W. Thomas moved the appointment of a committee of five, to invite Mr. Brownlow to visit the Chamber.

The President named as such committee, N. W. Thomas, Jas. Torrence, Major C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., Isaac A. Ogborn and J. W. Sibley.

The Committee immediately waited upon Mr. Brownlow, at the Gibson House, and he accepted the invitation and accompanied the Committee back to the Exchange.

Mr. Brownlow was here introduced to the members by the President of the Chamber, and then addressed them as follows:

I am sorry, gentlemen and fellow citizens, that I am not in a condition to make you even a short speech. I have been accustomed for thirty-five years to making public speeches, and have only failed in the art during the past three years, while suffering from a bronchial affection of the throat. I am getting better, however, and although for two years past I could hardly speak above a whisper, I can now make myself heard at the distance of a few feet, particularly when I am talking about Disunion—for I never get on that subject that God in His Providence does not increase the volume of my voice.

In addition to my other sufferings, I have been incarcerated in a damp, gloomy jail, shut out from the fresh air and free exercise, for three months. This has been hard on me, who was always accustomed to jump higher, fall flatter, and squall louder than any other man in Tennessee, (cheers,) always saying what I pleased, going where I pleased, and having all but his head behind women secured him exemption. A few yards farther down another party of women and child cheered and waved their handkerchiefs.

They officers in charge, used to take this basket, lift off the napkin, examine between the places and watch all my movements to see that some little bit of paper containing information from my friends was not concealed in the basket, and when I had finished my meal, the same examination was made to see that I did not communicate with them. The only information I obtained was that my little son should bring me meals the 6th and 7th of May. The food that was given me fell into the hands of the officers in charge of the jail, was the foulest of filth from the hotel. No true Virginian would give such food to his dog. My food was prepared by my wife, and was brought to me by my little son in a little basket.

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They took my paper, my press and my type, and gave me notice that I should not publish any more papers. I took the advice of my friends and family, and stopped the Whig. It was the only time in my life that I ever gave in, for like Collins' ram, I always had a head of my own. [Laughter.]

They took my building, which was sixty feet long and two stories high, and transformed it into an arsenal to repair the guns which Floyd stole from the United States Government.

And this was not all. An Alabama regiment came along one Sabbath day and surrounded the building with the intent to burn it to the ground. They had no warrant for my arrest, but no one would give them any, so they set fire to the building.

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# Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE, EDITOR.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 2, 1862.

**FLAG PRESENTATION.**—It was announced on Saturday that the loyal ladies of this community had prepared a magnificent flag for the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, which would be presented that day on the College Lawn. At the appointed hour a very large concourse of spectators—ladies and gentlemen—assembled at the place designated, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the ceremonies were postponed until Monday morning. Monday was bright and beautiful, and the College steps at an early hour presented a gay and brilliant appearance, having assembled upon them the beauty and fashion of the city. This regiment had distinguished itself at the battle of Wild Cat, was among the first that came to Kentucky, and after severe toil and decimation by disease and slaughter, returned to this city to rest and restore the sinking health of the worn men. Their good behavior during their stay here, together with their daring in the field, had enlisted the warmest sympathies of our citizens, particularly of the loyal ladies, who deemed it proper to tender to them a testimonial of their high regard, and they therefore prepared for them the beautiful flag which was presented on this occasion. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the regiment reached the city and marched to the College Lawn, where the presentation took place.

The speech in behalf of the ladies was delivered by D. C. Wickliffe, Esq., editor of the *Observer & Reporter*, and the response upon the part of the regiment was from Col. Coburn, its accomplished commander. [Mr. Wickliffe being now absent from the city, is not responsible for this notice.] To say that these speeches would favorably compare with the best delivered on similar occasions, in any locality, would but echo the opinion justly expressed by the hundred who delightedly heard and applauded them. They were both of the most patriotic and stirring character, and delivered in a masterly and impressive manner. We have rarely seen so large a crowd more attentive, or apparently more interested in the delivery of public addresses on any occasion. The speech of Mr. Wickliffe covered the whole ground of most interest to the public just now, tracing the great rebellion through its course of blood and ruin to the present time, denouncing its aids and abettors, closing with the declaration of opinion that it was rapidly drawing to a close by a full and complete triumph of the Union forces. In handing over the splendid flag, in compliance with the belief that it could not be intrusted to better or more patriotic hands. Col. Coburn's reply was earnest, patriotic and noble in sentiment, moving at times his auditors almost to tears. His speech evidenced that he was not only a man of cultivation but a patriot and soldier of the highest order. He assured the ladies that the magnificent flag they had presented to his regiment should be well taken care of, no matter what should befall them, and that in the end it should be placed in the archives of Indiana side by side with those brought from Rich Mountain, Roanoke, Pea Ridge and the many other fields of glory where her soldiers had so lately honorably figured.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the regiment gave three cheers for Kentucky, three for the Union, three for the flag and three for the ladies of Lexington, when the band broke in with the cheering notes of the Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. The music during the ceremonies was altogether enlivening and highly acceptable, Saxton's fine Cornet Band being present together with the excellent band attached to the regiment.

**REBEL PRISONERS.**—Some 35 rebel prisoners, from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, arrived in this city yesterday, and were sent by the afternoon train to Louisville. One of these prisoners, we understand, is a Captain, who was captured by young Mr. Foley, of this county, attached to Capt. Stephens' company.

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**THE TAX BILL.**—The Philadelphia Press says that many of the business interests of the country are now represented by delegations at Washington, which are endeavoring to reduce the rates of the new tax bill upon their favorite articles. It is proper they should all be heard, and that unjust and unfair impositions of all kinds should be avoided. But a large revenue must be collected, and a portion of the burden should fall upon all who are able to bear it. Congress should not be deterred by clamorous opposition from opposing any tax which is appropriate and just. Mature consideration will enable our national legislators, we trust, to devise an equitable system that will yield as much money as the nation will require and yet not prove painfully oppressive to the people. The sum asked for, about \$100,000,000 per annum, is but little more than double the revenue which was sometimes derived from imports and public lands in a period of profound peace, without causing any serious inconvenience. To preserve the nation from destruction, that sum will cheerfully be contributed now, if a mode of levying it that is at once thoroughly just and convenient is adopted.

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While upon this subject let us say it is becoming daily more evident that Lexington should not only have a Provost Marshal as well as Louisville, but that the order of Gen. Buell or one perhaps more rigid should be strictly enforced. If such steps be not taken at an early day we apprehend we shall have no little annoyance to encounter from returned rebels. We don't want them among us at all unless they can come back in a proper spirit. They left Kentucky to join an invading rebel army to fight their loyal sons, and let them stay away unless they can return upon such terms as may be held out to them by the Government they may take the necessary action in the case.

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Western Florida will doubtless offer more resistance, and a decided defeat will be necessary to convince them of the error of their ways and bring them to that happy frame of mind which characterizes their brethren of the Eastern portion of the State. This they are likely to have immediately, as we hear that our expedition has sailed to attack Apalachicola, which is said to be defended by 3,000 of the Confederates.

Unless they display more bravery than the mob that garrisoned Fort Clinch their numbers will not be formidable to our victorious troops.

**A MAN NAMED KEITH,** who is supposed to have been attached to Morgan's rebel cavalry, was arrested near Nicholasville, on Thursday, and was placed in the military prison in Louisville.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Harrisson Butler from Amelia, Clermont county, Ohio, engaged as a teamster in the service of the U. S. A., while driving his team on the Richmond turnpike, near the first toll gate, met with a melancholy accident, which caused his death about an hour after. The team, while descending a hill, became unmanageable, and springing forward to arrest and quiet the horses, catching one of them he was thrown upon the ground and his body passed over by the wheels of the wagon, which caused his death as above stated. This accident is much to be regretted, as the deceased was a most estimable and worthy young man. He was a volunteer in the 34th Ohio, Col. Pitts's regiment, and fought gallantly in Western Virginia at the battle near Charleston. That hard campaign prostrated him by lung fever, which disabled him from active service as a soldier, and he then attached himself to the quartermaster's department, in which capacity his sad fate has fallen him. He immediately received the kindest attention from Mrs. Bennett, at the toll gate, to whose house he was instantly taken, and the medical services of Dr. L. B. Todd, who was in the vicinity, at once secured, and all was done that could be, to alleviate his sufferings. His friends at home may rest assured that all that careful attention and medical skill could accomplish was done for the unfortunate deceased.

**A SOLDIER'S SICKNESS.**—On Sunday night a soldier belonging to a company of Col. Coburn's regiment stationed at the Fair Grounds, came to the city without leave when a guard was dispatched for him. Upon being arrested he refused to return, broke away from the guard and attempted to make his escape when he was shot in some portion of the body, and died in a short time after. We understand that the guard who shot him states that it was not his intention, in shooting either to kill or wound him, but merely to frighten him into subjugation though his orders were to bring him back dead or alive.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Fanny Hawkins, a colored woman, well known in this community, by constantly ministering to the afflicted, and who has done a world of good in her time, fell dead without a moment's warning in her own door, in this city on Monday last. Her death it is supposed, was caused by disease of the heart. Her loss will be deeply felt.

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**PARSON BROWNLOW AND ANDY JOHNSON.**—Parson Brownlow and Andy Johnson have been life-long political antagonists. The Parson once prayed that the Lord, in His infinite mercy, would save even Andy Johnson. Each knows by this time his health will permit.

**THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE'S** Washington correspondent says it is believed that the Knoxville and Danville road is discontinued.

**GEN. FREMONT.**—Gen. Fremont arrived at Wheeling last Friday. He was accompanied by a portion of his staff, including Maj. Zagonyi, N. Dunka, E. Glyka and Albert Tracy. It is not known whether he is to make Wheeling permanently his headquarters.

**THE CINCINNATI PAPERS** had a report by way of Indianapolis, on Monday, to the effect that Morgan's rebel cavalry had made a foray upon a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Friday last, and captured several Federal officers, including Col. Cutt's Pope. The Louisville papers of yesterday say there is no foundation for the rumor.

**FANNY FERN AND MR. PARTON PARTED.**—The New York Times says: "The infidelity of literary marriages is proverbial. Even the shrewd and sensible Fanny Fern has been unable to evade the inexorable law, for we regret to hear that she felt obliged to separate from her husband, Mr. James F. Parton, whom she charges with inflicting upon her personal usage."

**THE PRESIDENT HAS NOMINATED** Carl Schurz as a Brigadier General. We thought a rub had been fixed that now Brig. Generals were to be made exclusively of officers who had distinguished themselves in the field. Every departure from this rule is unfortunate. It would be an excellent thing if the Senate were to insist upon its rigid observance, and commence by rejecting Schurz.

**ON MONDAY,** in Executive session, the Senate fought over his nomination. The charges against him are Red Republicanism, and his recent speech at the Cooper Institute, New York.

**THE SECOND REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY,** same time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, contained Albert Sidney Johnston as Colonel, Robert E. Lee as Lieutenant Colonel, William J. Hardee as Major, and Earl Van Dorn, Edmund K. Smith, and Nathan G. Evans as captains. All these men are now general in the rebel service.

**THE VOTE UPON THE ADOPTION** of the new constitution of Western Virginia takes place on Thursday next.

**THE FOLLOWING** is an exact copy of a letter found by a Union soldier in Fernandina, Florida:

Nashville Tennessee, Feb. 26th 1862  
Dear Son

I have not much time to write to you for we are retreating from Nashville the damned yankies have driven us from our old quarters and will soon drive us from this place they are about 30,000 strong and fight like Devils I am afraid they will take Stevens for he left only yesterday I dont think the South can hold much longer for the people are starving to death so are the soldiers up this way I think they will soon regale themselves wont it be awful for us to have to give up to the Daud yankees. Yours in haste.

**JNO. H. MORAN.**—It seems that Morgan was not responsible for all the raids committed in his name. The late seizure of a locomotive and cars on the Nashville railroad is said to have been made by an entirely different man. A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes as follows.

**PUBLIC PLUNDERERS** are beginning to make general use of Captain John Morgan's name as a blind, when they wish to hand together and commit robbery. I am advised that the seizure and burning of fifteen or sixteen cars of a construction train, at Gallatin, Tenn., which was attributed to the inevitable Morgan, was no work of his, as I suspected at first. Gallatin is a hot-bed of treason. Their resides near the place one Jo. Guld, an old lawyer, who acted a leading part in the conspiracy. He is still a violent rebel, and it is currently reported by a gentleman of veracity that this aforesaid seizure and destruction of cars was the doing of his disciples. He was a Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and has some knowledge of railroad matters. The safety of the people requires that such fellows as "Old Bull" (that is what the whigs called him in the olden time) should be despatched.

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## DIED.

WILLIAM VIRGIL HAYES, of Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., aged 17 years.

He deceased was a member of Col. Bramlett's regiment, and had been in the city on the sick list for a month. He was buried on Sunday last in the Lexington Cemetery, by the Episcopalian Church, of which he was a member, with military honors, by Captain Wilkins' company, the "Lexington Blues."

In this city, Monday last, March 1st, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. MORTON.

SCOTT, of Ky., aged 27 years.

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## TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information received here shows that our army was at Strasburg this morning, and that the retreat of the enemy was a flight.

No details of the battle at Winchester have been received yet. The officers of the army and correspondents were too busy yesterday pursuing the rebels to find time to give information to the public regarding the battle.

Our army encamped last night several miles distant from any telegraph station.

General Shields has received a despatch from Major General Banks, dated 5 miles beyond Strasburg.

The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit.

The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned their wagons all along the road, flushed with the dead and dying.

The houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead.

The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle field of Sunday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebels in carrying off their wounded during the day and in burying them as quick as they died. Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the route bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The commission appointed by General Wool to enquire into the condition of vagrants or contrabands, say, in their official report, that they started with the general proportion that 70,000 of the slaves in the South were held in contraband, and that it is among its first duties to avail itself of any and all means within its control to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, and make it effective for an advance against an enemy, and for these ends it has a right to compel service or use from anything animal or inanimate which a military necessity demands. At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure by which this power can be exercised.

The number of contrabands given as 1,500 there distributed: At Fort Monroe 600, at Camp Hamilton 743, at Camp Butler, Newport News, 71. Little inclination if manifested by them to go North. Comparatively few contrabands come to our camps. The Navy is decidedly popular with them, as by them they are treated as boys and receive ten dollars per month.

The Commission point out various abuses and suggest remedies. It further appears from the report that General Wool has issued no order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid the contrabands for their own use and support—under such regulations as may be deemed proper.

Representative Steele, of N. J., one of the members of the Government, contracted in investigating contrabands, returned to day from Cairo, accompanied by a colleague of the committee, Mr. Washburn. Their business was to look into the quartermaster's and other departments. The discoveries and suggestions of this committee have been the means of saving large amounts of money to the government.

Petitions in favor of a general uniform bankrupt law are to be received.

Until further orders, all boats or vessels will be allowed to visit Mount Vernon.

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Warning was given to any one uttering treason that he will be arrested.

The Union feeling was gaining ground. Business had been pretty much suspended. All the stores were again open and trade had been much reduced.

Details of the Winchester Va. Fight. The rebels Completely Routed and Flying—Gen. Banks in pursuit. Gen. S. L. Lee's Dispatch.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 25.—The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. These have been performed more deeds of personal daring than in any battle in history. Captain Schreiber, Adjt. and Inspector General of General Shields' Division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of a stone ledge, with two Orderlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers, killing the two Orderlies. Captain Schreiber charged them, running one of them through to the hilt of his sword, and received a bullet through his cap, but was unhurt.

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to prevent communication from here. The total number of the enemy's transports are eleven.

Two balloons ascended were made by Capt. Steiner, but the weather was too thick for favorable observation.

One of the poorly furnished gunboats belonging to the rebels was fired the other night, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

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If all loyal citizens rejoice in many victories which have lately crowned the national arms, it is not among well-regulated minds, because of the mere material success which has proved the superiority of our resources over those of the insurgents, but because of the hope which those victories afford of an earlier pacification on the basis of the Union and Constitution. We wage war against the armed sedition not from any spirit of domination or feeling of resentment, but because the majesty of law must be vindicated and upheld, and because it is easy to foresee that acquiescence in the political status attempted to be created by secession is acquiescence in chronic and organic war between the disloyal and embittered members of our divided nationality. It is therefore with joy that we chronicle every victory of returning peace and fraternity in the region already reclaimed from the sway of the insurgents, and it is in this light that we have been particularly pleased by the indications of popular sentiment in certain parts of Tennessee, now protected from secession violence by the presence of our army.

Also, our four gun batteries, making twenty-six guns, among which were some captured at Bull Run, four color bearers, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, were severely kilted. The gunners Captain Whitehead and his colors and was shot through the head. A doubtful rebel soldier received two rounds in his breast, and when he was approached by one of our officers, inquired if he knew General Banks. He received an affirmative reply. He then said: "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance, for I have three brothers in the Federal service. I want him to know that I do true to the Union." The arm of General Shields is badly shattered, and, owing to an imperfect setting, it must be reset to-morrow. To-night all is quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John A. Washington were in Monday's fight, and that both were wounded and one of them taken prisoner. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potowmack road. Persons can purchase tickets of the Baltimore Company.

WINCHESTER, March 26.—We have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town; 85 were buried on the battle field and 123 on the roadside between here and Strasburg.

A messenger from Strasburg states that General Johnston was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he subsequently sent word that he could not until Monday night. Those commandant forces would have marched to 25,000 or 30,000. They were not tending to keep Banks from moving to an early point, but Jackson being pressed with time told his troops to march as fast as they could, hazarded his fatal advance alone.

Our pickets are six miles beyond Jackson. Jackson is not in sight. All the fences, trees and ground along the road show the terrible effect of our artillery on the retreating enemy.

General Shields' arm have been reset. He is comfortable, and will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

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A Sensible speech from a Republican Senator from the Negro Question.

Senator from Wisconsin, in his speech in the Senate, made the following sensible remarks:

"Let us look at facts, and neither let us cover ourselves nor any body else. How do the free States stand on the question? In my own State, whether there are ten colored men, there is not much feeling, one way or the other. And so in New England. But in the States near the slave State, how is it?

Illinois has formed a constitution excluding free colored men. Indiana has some similar provision, and I venture to say if you come down to it, the practical question, whether the whole negro population were to be set free and distributed around among the several States, you would not find just the same responses in the more Northern States.

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